LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1819.

#### PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE Dol-LARS per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, Fifty Cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and Twenty-Five Cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

#### Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT, For the relief of Doctor Mottrom Ball.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
Representatives of the United States of merica, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be paid unto Mottrom Ball, of Northumber land county, Virginia, the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same being in full for indefinitely along the coast, without prej the destruction of his buildings on Old dice, however, to any of the exclusive right the destruction of his buildings on Old Court House Point.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, ar President of the Senate.

January 19, 1819.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of Frederick Brown. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re presentatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the proper ac counting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorize to settle the accounts of Frederick Brown, late a captain in the army of the United States, upon just and equitable principles: Provided, That it shall appear that the said Frederick Brown has not been guilty of any misconduct or default in failing to render his accounts for settle-

H. CLAY. Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President ef the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 19, 1819—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

# RESOLUTION Directing a survey of certain parts of the coast of North Carolina.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to cause surveys to be made of the points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear, and of the shoals of those Capes, respectively; and to cause such an examination to be made of thos Capes and shoals respectively, as will the Stony Mountains. ascertain the practicability of erecting light houses, beacons, or buoys on or near the extreme points of them, or either of them; and also to cause the latitude and longitude of the said capes, extreme points, and shoals respectively. to be ascertained with as much exactness as may be practicable; and that the results of such surveys and examinations be reported to Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, President of the Senate.

January 19, 1819-Approved, JAMES MONROE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

# STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation. WHEREAS a Convention between the Uni ted States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty; and the Right Hon orable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; fully authorised and empowered by their respective governments: And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by His Royal Highness the Princ Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, on the second day of No vember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the Pre sident of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of January following: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged, in the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy ams, Secretary of State of the United States. part of the United States, and the Right Honorable Charles Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States on the part of His Britannic Majesty; the Articles of which Convention are, word for

word, as follows: The United States of America, and His Maesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, on his

tiary to the court of France; and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minis-Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britan-nic Majesty And His Majesty has appointed the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treausrer of His Majesty's Navy and President of the committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Un-der Secretaries of State: Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, of His Britannic Majesty's dominion in America, it is agreed between the high con-tracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, on that pa of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Is ands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magda len Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, har bors and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the Southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Streights of Bellisle, and thence northward of the Hudson Bay Company:—And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks, of the south ern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground And the United States hereby renounce for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claim ed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles o any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American ishermen shall be admitted to enter such bay or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no oth-er purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever

abusing the privileges hereby reserved to ARTICLE II. It is agreed that a line drawn from the mos northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north of south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north lati-tude, and from the point of the intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the sout ern boundary of the territories of His Britan-, from the Lake of the Woods

ARTICLE III. It is agreed, that any country that may be laimed by either party on the northwest coas of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bay and creeks, and the navigation of all river within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers: it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said ountry, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any par of the country; the only object of the high

prevent disputes and differences amongst ARTICLE IV All the provisions of the Convention " to re gulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of His Britan "nic Majesty," concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its du ration to four years, and excepting, also, so far as the same was affected by the tion of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provis ions of the said Convention were herein spe

contracting parties, in that respect, being to

cially recited. Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, take by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the ar-tillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves, " or other private property;" and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compen sation for, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places, or posses-sions, whatsoever, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessels, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdictio of the United States; and whereas differ ences have arisen, whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves, as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign

voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten- the high contracting parties further engage to

ARTICLE VI

the matters referred

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the U States, by and with the advice and consent their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory or the said United States, and His Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or sooner, if possible

In witness whereof, the respective Pleni-potentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal

Done at London, this twentieth day of Onober, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ALBERT GALLATIN,

RICHARD RUSH, FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON

HENRY GOULBURN. Now, THEREFORE, be it known, that I

AMES MONROE, Presid at of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be ob served and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto [L. s.] set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, thi thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousan eight hundred and nineteen, and of Independence the forty-third

JAMES MONROE. By the President JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

# LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the late session of the general assemb 1. An act to authorise editors of certain ewspapers to insert certain advertisement 2. In addition to an act entitled an act to in rporate the Louisville Insurance Compan

. For the benefit of part of the children of W. Sthreshly, dec'd. 4. Establishing the town of Maxville in ashington county.

5. To open a road from Mountsterling to the Virginia line, by way of Prestonsburg, and 6. For the benefit of the register of the land

For the relief of Thomas Bonnell.

8. Supplemental to an act passed on the 15th December, 1817, for the benefit of the widow ndheirs of Thomas Clark!

9. Further to regulate the debt due the ommonwealth for sale of vacant lands. 10. For the benefit of Peter Bodine, dec'd.

nd for other purposes.
11. For the benefit of Nathaniel Tucker. 12. Erecting an election precinct in Nelson 13. Allowing further time to survey certain

14. For the relief of the sheriffs of this com-

15. Concerning the sergeant of the court of 16. To provide for furnishing the circuit

ourts with a copy of the statute laws.

27. For the benefit of the heirs of Adam Woods and Israel Tully

18. For the benefit of John Woods of Mer 19. To amend an act concerning certain

respasses on lands. 20. For the benefit of Daniel and Anthony Owsley, Jacob Boyer and Samuel Ross

21. For the benefit of Edward Maxey and To incorporate the trustees of the Cenre College of Kentucky at Danville.

23. For the benefit of Charles C. Carson.
24. For the benefit of Nancy Gadby, Patsey 25. To amend an act entitled an act to a

emancipation of slaves, approved February 8 26. For the division of Knox county. For the erection of a new county out of the counties of Logan, Warren and Allen.
28. To extend the Madison and Clarke Cir-

nend the act concerning the importation and

uit Courts, and altering the time of holding he Estill Circuit and County Courts. For the benefit of Thomas Hancock of Pulaski county. 30. Giving further time to settlers on the

lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico to re-turn plats and certificates of survey. Concerning the town of Greensburg. 32. To regulate certain towns in this com-

33. For the benefit of Conrad Baker of Ca-34. For the benefit of the devisees of John

ard and the heirs of Price Curd. 35. To extend and alter the time of holding ircuit courts.

6. For the erection of the county of Har out of the counties of Barren and Hardin.
37. Imposing a tax on all banking houses no porated by this commonwealth.

For the benefit of Aliceanna Brown.

For the benefit of Thomas Hancock 40. To alter the mode of taking in lists of axable property. 41. Authorizing Walter Preston to convey

ertain lands within this commonwealth.
42. For the benefit of Francis Lewis. 44. Allowing an additional number of justices of the peace to certain counties in this 44. For the relief of the surveyors of Jeffer.

on and Garrard counties. 45. For the relief of Eliza G. Ball. 46. For the relief of the administrators and

eirs of John Stapp, dec'd 47. Concerning the duties of the register of 48. Vesting certain powers in the trustees of the towns of Flemingsburg and Lebanon.
49. For the benefit of James Elder.

50. To declare Great Sandy river a naviga-51. Authorising the payment of a sum of money due by the commonwealth to John Hun-

52. To authorize William and James New ton to build a dam and water grist and saw mill on Rough creek, in Ohio county. 43. Allowing coroners and elisors pay for

ertain services. 54. Giving additional powers to the trustees of the towns of Louisville and Nicholasville.

55. To amend the act regulating the town part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their En- or state, to be named for that purpose; and of Prestonsburg in Floyd county.

56. To authorize the sale of the donation lands of Salem Academy. 57. For the benefit of John P. Thomas, late

58. Concerning the town of Versailles.59. Re-establishing the town of Bloomfield. in Nelson county. 60. To amend the charter of the bank of Kentucky

61. To prevent the making of entries and urveys and the emanation of grants for lands in this commonwealth. 62. To amend the act establishing indepenlent banks in this commonwealth.
64. To extend the line of Ohio county

64. To amend an act entitled " an act to esablish and regulate the town of Campbellsville

in Green county."
65. To amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of Peter Sibert."
66. To amend an act entitled "an act to amend an act incorporating the Lexington and

Louisville turnpike road company.

67. Appropriating the bonus of the Farmers and Mechanics bank at Lexington to the Transylvania University for two years.
68. To amend and continue in force for a

longer period, the Charter of the Bank of 69. To regulate the practice of the general court in certain cases.

70. To amend the several acts authorizing change of venue in civil cases. 72. To erect election precincts in the counies of Estill and Hender

73. For the relief of Elizabeth Armstrong. 74. Authorizing certain county courts to ppoint port wardens and prescribing their du-

75. To erect the county of Owen out of the counties of Franklin, Scott, Gallatin and Pen-76. For the benefit of the heirs of Henry

Garrard, dec'd. 77. Further to regulate the proceedings of the county court of Fayette.

78. To establish the true line between the

ounties of Floyd and Greenup.
79. To alter and amend the law concerning

80. Concerning the marriage of Milton Gray. 81. For the benefit of Hetty Hall and oth-

82. For the benefit of Joseph C. Belt. 83. For the benefit of Bethel and Bourbon

84. To amend the law to suppress riots, outs, and unlawful assemblies of the people.
85. Adding part of the county of Christian the county of Caldwell. 86. To incorporate the Burlington and Cyn-

niana Library Companies. 87. To amend the laws incorporating Independent banks, and for other purposes.
88. To run the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee west of the

Tennessee river. 89. Establishing a turnpike on the road leadng from Georgetown to Cincinnati, and for one purposes.

90. To continue in force an act to suspend

w process in certain cases. 94. Authorizing the county court of Muhnburg to dispose of part of their public

92. For the benefit of James Sammons. 93. For the benefit of Union Academy. 94. For the relief of Patty Bohannon.

95. Authorizing the county court of Pulas-96. To amend the act entitled an act respecting the conveyance and also the division of the real estate of William Kennedy, Benj. all, Samuel H. Beall, late of the

97. For the benefit of James Williams. For the benefit of the heirs of Christo her Hardwick.

99. Providing for the navigation of Pond ri-100. For the relief of the administrators of Reuben Underwood and the heirs of Spencer

101. Providing for a change of venue in the ase of David H. Campbell. 192. To incorporate the southern college of Kentucky, the college of Urania, and the west-

103. Establishing an academy in the county f Livingston. 104. For the benefit of the infant heirs of J.

Hughes and Moses Hawkins, dec'd. 105. Further to regulate the town of Ger antown, in the counties of Mason and Bracken 106. For the benefit of Samuel May 107. For the benefit of the sheriff of Hardin

ounty and for other purposes.

108. To incorporate the Lexington Athe-

109. Directing the clerk of Mason county o transcribe a certain record book 110. For the benefit of Margaret Swan and

111. Supplemental to the act establishing e county of Owen.

112. Authorizing the conveyance of certain nds belonging to the heirs of Mary Boyd and

113. Authorising suits against heirs and desees in certain cases and limiting the time of ringing suits against executors and adminis

114. For the benefit of William Deming and lizabeth Hall. 115. Further to regulate the disposition of ne records of the supreme court for the dis-

116. Establishing and regulating certain owns in this commonwealth 117. Extending the terms of the Bath circuit

118. Supplemental to an act altering the node of taking lists of taxable property.

119. To amend an act entitled an act to a lend an act concerning occupying claimants

120. For the benefit of Lawrence Flournoy 121. For the benefit of Catharine Amis, Ag-122. To extend the limits of the town of 123. For the benefit of the heirs of John

124. For the benefit of Rebecca Gill and 125. To incorporate the Eddyville Steam Mill company.

126. Concerning the Estill Academy 127. For the relief of Charles Willott, sen. Patrick Gilmore and others.

128. To release the state's claim to salt water in certain cases. 129. To incorporate the Bowling-Green bridge company.

130. Further to indulge the settlers on the

lands acquired by the treaty of Tellico to pay I the state price on their claims.

131. To amend the act entitled an act to ap-

point a sergeant of the court appeals.

132. Concerning certain offences committee by slaves, and giving the circuit courts juris-diction of the trial of slaves for capital offences. 133. An act to regulate the fees of the jus

ices of the peace of this commonwealth.

134. To amend an act entitled, an act to in company and for other purposes.

135. For the appropriation of money.

136. For the benefit of the heirs of Philip

Barbour, dec'd, and the administrators of Jening M'Daniel's estate. 137. Establishing the town of Francesburg,

n Union county.

138. For the benefit of Wm. Littell. 139. Authorizing an addition to the town of

140. To extend the time of the Hardin cir cuit court, and to alter the time of holding the June term of Nelson circuit court and for oth-

RESOLUTIONS. 1. A resolution authorizing the auditor to mploy additional counsel to prosecute suits gainst the officers of the United States Bank. For the encouragement of domestic man

3. Fixing on a day on which to elect a sena-or in Congress for the next senatorial term. 4. For the examination of the bank of Ken-

ucky and branches. 5. Appointing a committee to examine the accounts of the commissioners appointed un-der the act for the improvement of Internal

6. Fixing on a day on which to elect a Trea-urer, Public Printer and President and Diectors of the Bank of Kentucky, on the part

7. Directing the joint committee appointed examine the Treasurer's office to destroy ertain vouchers.

8. Respecting Christopher Miller.
9. Relative to the road leading from Mount Sterling to the Virginia line by way of Pres-

## James M. Pike, A T the Sign of the GOLDEN ROSE, Main-street, has received a few Bottles of the

MACASSAR OIL. The Macassar Oil is so denominated, be ause it is composed of vegetable ingredients om an exotic plantation, appertaining to the land of Macassar, and is recommended on the pasis of truth and experience. To sum up its extraordinary properties:—It prevents baldness, and most efficaciously braces the pores of the head, which eminently tends to promote ne growth of the hair; it nourishes the hair nd produces a strong curl; it prevents it nging color in cases of sickness, anxiety ind, deep study, &c.; it never fails to produce soft, smooth, and beautiful gloss, which re ers the hair inimitably elegant; on artificial hair it will produce the same pleasing effects In fine, as adding strength, affording nourish-ment, exciting to a luxuriant growth and briliantly ornamenting and embellishing the hunan hair, there is none can equal it.—Price our dollars per Bottle, with directions for using, and an extensive treatise on the human

ALSO,—
A few Bottles of the unadulterated RUSSIA OIL, which in its pure state, (independent of its other properties) has the very desirable effect of removing Dander and Scurf .-- Price o, with directions.

He likewise has received an elegant assort-nent of Ladies Toilette Boxes, a few Cards of Rouge, Swansdown Powder Puffs, Transpa ent Soap, Gentlemen's Rattans, &c. &c February 12-3t

# Henry Guibert,

ESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will ren and commence a new quarter of CLNG SCHOOL, on Wednesday the 17th of February, at his BALL ROOM on Short-street. TUITION.

Every Wednesday morning, from 10 o'clock to one, and from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M. The first PRACTISING BALL, will take ace on Wednesday the 24th inst. from a clock to 10—and every other Wednesday uring the quarter. The Ladies are respect ully invited.

The parents wishing to send their ns to the Practising Balls only, will find a bscription especially for them at Mr. Giron'

Evening School for the Gentlemen, will com nence as soon as a sufficient number of pupil an be obtained. Subscription at Mr. Giron's Lexington, Feb. 5, 1819-tf

#### Valuable Property For Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

WHAT, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by William Ross and Wife, for the urposes therein specified, bearing date the 'ayette County Court Clerk's Office; will b posed to sale, at public auction, to the high bidder, on the premises, on Thursday, the 8th day of March next,

All that Tract or Lot of Land, Lying and being in the town of Lexington known in the general plan of the said town b its number 69; together with all the appurt nances thereunto appertaining or in any wise

Terms of sale, good well endorsed negotiaple notes, payable in equal portions, at three, ix, nine and twelve months after the sid day

T. T. BARR, Trustee. Feb. 12, 1819-3t

### FOR RENT. THE LEXINGTON BATH HOUSES,

or the ensuing year. Apply to WALTER CONNELL. Feb. 12, 1819-3t

Notice is hereby Given,

HAT the partnership existing heretofore between W. & E. Connell, is this day dis olved by mutual consent. All those indebt ed to said Firm will make payment to W. Conell, and all those to whom we stand indebted will present their accounts, properly adjusted, and they will be paid. The business will hereafter be carried on by W. Connell alone

E. CONNELL. February 5, 1819-[Feb. 12-3t]

E. STAPP, GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY, AVING purchased and improved the property formerly occupied by Maj. John I. Johnson, embraces the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has companyed beauty.

nenced keeping House of Entertainment, for the accommodation of Gentlemen and La-dies, on Main and Cross-streets, at the sign of the EAGLE, where every article both foreign and domestic of the best quality, will be kept

constantly on hand. Intending to devote his whole attention to the accommodation of travellers, &c. he solities, and flatters himself that he will receive a hare of public patronage. February 6th, [12] 1819.-12t

# Mississiniway Troop of

Cavalry. YOU will assemble on the Public Square in Lexington, on Monday the 22d inst. pre-Lexington, on Monday the 22d inst. precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of celebrating the Birth-day of WASH-INGTON, and to elect a commander for the troop.

W. BROWN, 1st Lieut.
Feb. 12, 1819-2t

# At a Stated Meeting

OF the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington, on Thursday the 4th day of Feb. 1819; the following ordinance passed the last reading unanimously, and has therefore be-come a Bye-Law of the Town, to wit:

BE it ordained by the Board of Trustees of Lexington, that any person (except in cases of fire) who shall remove or cause to be removed, any one of the Public Ladders or Fire Hooks from the Market Houses in Market-street, or either of them, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars, to be recovered and appropriated agreeably to the act of Assembly, and ordiance now in force.

A Copy. Attest,
H. B. SMITH, Clk. Note.—The ordinance which passed the arst reading at the January stated meeting, which was intended to repeal the bye-law now in force, compelling the Market Masters to open and close the Markets at a certain hour; and authorising sales and purchases to be made at any time in the Market House, was negatived at the last reading. Feb. 12-4t

# Garden Seeds.

NHOS. HICKEY respectfully informs his I friends and the public, that he has received a general assortment of the latest SEEDS; here also may be had, at his Oil Cloth Facory, Main-street, a few paces below Main cross-street, every description in the above the, such as Travelling Cloaks, as also Boots, o. Hat Covers, warranted, and not of the im-orted kind, wholesale and retail. Lexington Feb. 12, 1819-9t.

# For Sale,

A FIRST RATE DEARBORN WAGON, WITH OR WITHOUT HARNESS. Enquire of C. B. M'ELWEE. Upper end of Main-street. Lexington, Feby. 5th, 1819—3t

### For Sale or to Rent, A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines, WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and conenient part of the town, and will be sold sepaately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a egular and increasing demand for Cotton Tarns. Apply to

# Versailles, Feb. 5-tf

R. & W. B. LONG.

To Rent, VALUABLE FARM on North Elkhorn, six and a half miles from Lexington, with a comfortable Brick House two stories high, nd good Kitchen, good Barn, Smoke-house, good Apple Orchard, and is in a beautiful Possession will be given by the ituation

irst of March. GEO. HAMILTON.

# HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,

# Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of James Kerns, dec'd on Waterreet. HENRY WATT. Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

# RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, formerly residing near Bryan's Station, on the 25th November last, a Megro Woman named SAL, about 26 years of age, tolerably spare made, her co-lor approaches nearly to a brown, has lost one of her upper fore teeth. She has been frequently seen in the neighborhood of a Mr. Wm. Dunlap, who owns her husband. I will give a reward of twenty dollars if apprehended in the state and lodged in jail, or fifty dollars f apprehended out of the state. Information be forwarded to me near Hardinsburg, Breckinridge county, or to Moses Monroe in February 12, 1819-St\* W.M. MONROE. Frankfort.

# Fayette County, to wit:

February 8th, 1819.

NE Bay Mare, three years old past, right hind foot white, 13½ hands high, no brands perceivable-appraised to \$20. ALSO,-

ONE Bay Filly two years old, about 121 hands high, no brand perceivable—appraised to S6. A Copy Att. J. C. RODES, Clk. February 12, 1819-3t \*

# A STRAY

AME to the subscriber's, in Fayette coun-Uty, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Clay's Mill road, a Black Mare about seven years old, 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, a spot on the upper lip, blind in one eye, near and foot white, a hanging mane and switch

tail. No brand perceivable.

LITTLETON JETES. February 12, 1819.-3t

#### CONGRESS.

IN SENATE An account of the proceedings [on Friday, Jan. 30,] on the bill providing a mode for prosecuting and deciding controversies between two or more states.

A motion was made to strike out the words, in the first section, " or any other matter proper to be decided in a judicial

Mr. Talbot spoke in favor of the bill, generally, while he gave his amendment, to obviate the objections of some gentlemen to the bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN gave into the amendment from the same motive as his colleague, and was willing the bill should be confined to controversies respecting territorial limits.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tenn. thought the bill unnecessary, in any respect, as the disputes between the states of Tennessee and Kentucky respecting limits could be settled without it; but he should be much less opposed to the bill, if this amendment took place.

Mr. FROMENTIN was opposed to the amendment. He thought the constitutional provision on the subject was meant to embrace all controversies between states, as well as those relating to boundary. He thought it the duty of Congres to pass the law: and he did not believe any difficulty would arise in carry ing it into effect. He wished the provisions of the bill as general as possible, with a view to prevent all quarrels and applications of force to redress real or supposed injuries.

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Eppes declared himself hostile to the bill, and moved to postpone it indefinitely. He believed this bill could only be executed by military force. The principles he contended for were ably supported in the work entitled "the Federalist." He would rather, had a motion to strike out the first section been in order, that the question should have been taken directly on the merits of the bill, to decide whether a provision of the constitution, which had lain inactive for thirty years, should now be called into action. Congress had shrunk from the exercise of the power to district the states; and he thought this bill much more dangerous, and likely to produce disturbance, than that. The power to suspend the habeas corpus act had never been exercised. This wise course ought to be adhered to in the present case. This bill was calculated to increase discontent and suspicion. Mr. E. here read an extract from the Federalist, (p. 93, late edition,) corroborating his idea, that a decree against a sovereign state could not be enforced but by the sword. The pow er of the federal court, said Mr. E. to try suits between an individual and a state has been expunged. With a few more observations, Mr. E. submitted the mo-

tion he had made. Mr. CRITTENDEN said the same course had been pursued at the last session as was now proposed, and if this motion now prevailed, it must be considered as a rejection of the bill. The state of Kentucky had addressed a memorial to congress in favor of such a measure as was proposed by the bill, and he deemed it a duty to submit the reasons which occurred to him in support of it. Under the constitution, power was given to congress to make the provisions contemplated by this bill. Why tremble at the exercise of this power? There must be authority somewhere to settle disputes between states, and where would it be lodged so safely as in the national judiciary? He believed no ground of alarm or apprehension existed. The greatest and proudest states in the Union would cheerfully submit to the decision of that tribunal any litigation between them -The states would be sued by their consent to the provision of the constitution authorizing this law; and they could not, therefore, complain of any violation of their sovereignty or independence .-He deemed it essential to the perpetuity of our union, that this power should have been given, and that it should be exercised. The very author whom the gentleman had quoted supported this provision in the constitution, by example and reason. The objections came from those states likely to be made defendants under this act, and from the great and powerful state of Virginia .-This provision was meant to protect the small states against the large. And have we come to this, that the large and proud states shall threaten resistance to a constitutional law? He hoped such threats would not terrify us into an abandonment of this power. He appreciated the high and honorable motives of the

gentleman from Virginia; but he thought his apprehensions unfounded and visionary. He helieved the judgment of the Supreme Court, as now limited, would execute itself silently and effectually .-There was no danger of the necessity of employing military force. The states could not settle their disputes amicably themselves, without the mediation of a disinterested tribunal. Virginia and Pennsylvania had all but come to open war, on a territorial difference. Was this the suaviter in modo which ought to be pursued in settling boundaries? And such a dispute would not now be settled so easily between those potent states. Suppose Kentucky should give up its claim rather than come to open war, would it be right for the general government to see her stript of her rights? She had no alternative but to do this, or appeal to the sword. Would it be just or magnanimous to refuse to exercise this power, and thus permit such wrongs to be done? Though proud of his state and of her character, he should not deem her disgraced by being made a defendant under this law, or by submitting to

rected to settle all disputes between nanations to submit to just and equitable their officers. terms of settlement. And should we, of one flesh and blood, quarrel among putes; Rhode Island has her disputes; of the charter. and, if they are wronged, is there any

to see them righted? Mr. Earon thought it unnecessary to juestion of postponement was decided. He was opposed to the bill, because, though the power was vested in Congress, it was not prudent or expedient ring the dispute between Virginia and ter of the bank. Pennsylvania, it might not have been settled as well as it was by the two states This law was certainly intended to answer a local purpose—to decide a dispute between Tennessee and Kentucky; and, in its consequences, might lead to heart- the consideration of the motion, stated burnings and outrages. He apprehend-that it was not now his wish to go into dispute, serious contests would arise fessed, given the right; but it did not mitted the report concerning the manfollow that it was wise or safe to exercise it. Congress had prudently declined, for nearly thirty years, to exercise the power; and he thought this was a salutary and useful lesson to us. He thought this bill was calculated to produce discord among the states; but, by closing your doors against such disputes, thought it prudent, and just, and proper,

to refuse to pass this bill. Yeas 14, Nays 16, as heretofore stated; but the bill was afterwards rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Spencer presented for consider-

ation the following resolution: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all the public deposits in the bank of the United States and its several offices of discount and deposit, to be withdrawn on the first day of July next; that after the said day, the bills or notes of the said corporation shall no longer be receivable in any payments to the United States; and the Attorney General of the United States shall on that day or as soon thereafter as may be, cause a scire facias to be sued out in conformity to the provisions of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States; calling upon the said corporation to shew cause why its charter should not be declared forfeited: unless the said corporation shall by a legal act to be delivered to, and approved by, the Attorney General, and to be by him transmitted to Congress at the next session thereof, declare its assent to the following propositions, on or

1. That Congress may by law provide such means as may be necessary to enforce the first fundamental article of the said charter respecting the right of voters, and particularly to provide that transfers of stock shall always be made to the real owners thereof, or to some person or persons in whose name it may stand, or for whose use it may be delared in the certificate to be held and that no evidence whatever shall be received in any court to contradict or explain the certificates of ownership.

before the first day of July next, viz.

2. That Congress may provide for the reduction of the capital stock of the bank, in a just and equal proportion, by the stockholders thereof, when convened in a general meeting.

3. That the power of removing any director for misconduct, may be vested in the President of the United States.

4. That the bank may purchase not exceeding five millions of dollars of the funded debt of the United States, and may hold the same without being subject to the redemption unless consented to by it, until the time or times specified in the certificates thereof.

5. That no by-law of the corporation shall exclude the directors appointed by the government from a full knowledge of all the concerns of the bank, and of the accounts of every person dealing with it; and that the assent of at least one public director shall be necessary to allow any discount, and to render valid every act of the board of directors.

6. That the provision in the second fundamental article, prohibiting any director from holding his office more than three years out of four in succession. may be modified or repealed by Con-

7. No discount shall, in any case, be made by the bank of Philadelphia, or by any office, without the consent of at ly. least four directors of the bank or of the office, as the case may be.

8. Congress may authorise the bank to deal and trade in other things than those enumerated in the ninth fundamental article, so as to receive pledges subject of the Seminole war, and in faof its own stock, and of the funded debt vor of the report of the military comof the United States, in security for mittee. His speech in reply to Mr. loans, and to sell such pledges on a forfeiture thereof.

which any instalment shall have been quence, argument, and ingenuity, rarely paid by the proceeds of notes discount- surpassed if ever equalled, in our coned, shall be compelled gradually, and as gressional annals. He gave full scope soon as circumstances will admit, to pay to the powers of his gigantic mind, the full amount of such instalment in which imparted uncommon gratification coin, or in coin and funded debt, accord- to his hearers. Respecting Gen. Jack- ny causeways and bridges of the most duing to the provisions of the charter; and son's conduct, in making war upon rable materials; and, at the other end, no dividend of profits shall be allowed to Spain, and in the execution of Arbuthsuch stock, until the said payment is not and Ambrister, he said, he had not of the Tennesssee river, making, in like money. completed.

ury shall be permitted at any time, ei- the President, he said, he had kept inther in person, or by agent to be ap- violable the constitution, as far as in his in the best manner. the decision of the Supreme Court. He pointed by him, to inspect all the books, power, by ordering the restoration of the

wished such a high tribunal could be e- | papers, correspondence, minutes, and | captured Florida posts: he was giad to | ern frontier, from Detroit to the foot of | Rahway, arrived in town with a number proceedings of the board of directors of tions, and oblige proud and ambitious the bank, and of all its offices, and of all

11. That Congress may extend the time for the payment of the whole, or ourselves, when so easy a remedy is in any part of the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, our power? New-Jersey has her dis- required to be paid by the 20th section

12. That when a scire facias may be ishonorable gentleman who would not wish sued out of any other court than the circuit court of Pennsylvania, sworn copies of the books and papers of the bank shall go into the details of the bill, until the be received as evidence, instead of the

The foregoing provisions, or any of law or laws, by Congress, and shall to exercise it. Had this law existed du- therefater, become a part of the char-

The resolution having been read, and he question stated whether the house vould now consider it-

Mr. Spencer, with the view of removing any objection which might be felt to ed, from the number interested in this a discussion of it, but only to be enabled to have it referred to the committee of from it. The constitution had, he con- the whole house to which had been comagement of the Bank.

Mr. TYLER asked leave to make one remark. He hoped the house would gree to consider the resolution, that i might take the course suggested by the mover, and have a full and fair discussion. He wished that every member might have an opportunity of exhibitthey will be amicably adjusted. He ling his views, and that the house migh make its final decision with all the ligh to be derived from deliberate discussion and mature reflection; but he would here say, that, whenever the question on the adoption of this motion should be presented to him, he should be o bliged to vote for its rejection, under the hope that the house would, in pre ference, direct a scire facias to be forthwith issued.

The house having agreed to consider the resolution,

Mr. Spencer moved that it be committed to the committee of the whole House, on the state of the Union, to which was referred the report of the committee appointed to investigate the management of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, hoped the resolution would not be committed, bu that it would be laid on the table. He hoped the question would be fully met and it had been his intention, if no other member should do so, to move to in struct the committee on the judiciary to eport a bill to repeal the charter of the Bank. The patient, Mr. J. said, was too far gone to be recovered; expedients were useless, as dissolution was inevitable, and it was better to meet the question at once. He, therefore, movd to lay this resolution on the table.

Mr. Spencer was as willing as any one to meet the question fully, and to give the subject a fair and ample discussion and he thought the course he proposed to give the resolution, was the best way to afford it a full consideration, becaus the report was already committed, and by referring his resolution to the same committee, the whole subject would be presented for discussion, &c. He would however, give way to the course moved by Mr. Johnson, and consent to laying the resolution for the present on the table. Mr. S. then withdrew his mo tion to commit the resolution, and

It was laid on the table.

FROM THE NATIONAL MESSENGER. On Wednesday last, the orator nasci tur, Mr. CLAY, made a speech against the Seminole war, which astonished every hearer. I may safely say that it was a blaze of senatorial eloquence, such as has not been heard wi hin the walls of the house of representatives. Mr. C. was aware, that improper motives would be attributed to him, and therefore very properly disclaimed all intention of imputing improper motives to the illustrious chief magistrate of his nation, or that great military chieftain whose conduct was to be the subject of discussion. Even the enemies of Mr. C. were charmed with that gigantic effort of his super-human mind. An old gentleman near me, proverbial for his aristocratical principles, and his enmity to Mr. C. in the times of party fury, involuntarily exclaimed, " Clay all thy sins be forgiven thee." I will not attempt to give you even a sketch; for unless I could follow him through the whole, it would be mutilation. Col. Johnson followed Mr. Clay, and though less eloquent, was nevertheless strong and impressive. It was a case where the honest feelings of his heart ran away with him, and there were sudden bursts of eloquence, such as we have not received from him late-

# FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

Yesterday, agreeably to an intimation given on the day preceding, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the house, on the Holmes, of Massachusetts, whom he treated with the most keen and lively sa-9. That persons holding stock, upon tire, afforded a brilliant display of eloonly violated his orders, but the provis-10. That the Secretary of the Treas- ions of the constitution; and respecting

Monroe's administration.

Mr. Clay's remarks.

leading to it.

EROM THE NATIONAL PESSENGER.

It is believed that scarcely any subject ever discussed in Congress, excited more timber in the most durable manner. interest in or out of doors, than is now them, may at any time be enacted into manifested respecting the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole war. During three days it has occupied the exclusive attention of the House of Representatives. The attendance of members was never more general, and the concourse of strangers never greater or more constant than during hat time. And, although some of the principal speakers in the house have expressed their opinions, the public curiosity seems

in no degree abated. It must be admitted that, hitherto, the advantage, both as it respects argument and eloquence, is greatly on the side of those who disapprove of Gen. Jackson's proceedings. The speec of Mr. Clay, himself a host) is believed to have surpassed any thing delivered within the walls of the house for many years. And on the opposite side, the vindication of Gen. J by Gen. Smyth, was character-

ized by great force and ingenuity. It is difficult to foresee the result of this discussion. Many members of eminent talents, and of great weight in the house, have, yet, expressed no opinion; most necessary for the people to keep in view and, among these, is Mr. Lowndes, who, for trade will regulate itself: it cannot subsist from his great talents and integrity, possesses so much of the confidence of the

nation. It has been justly observed, that it is It has been justly observed, that it is country. The committee on the coin admit, the not a party question. It is confidently its exportation to India and other places, opasserted, that, even in the cabinet, al great difference of opinion prevails. The President himself, is said to have beheld much of Gen. J's. conduct with regret and the name of at least one of the great state of things, they propose that the nomin officers of state, who is known to the whole country as an undeviating republican, and as an energetic minister, has been mentioned as decidedly disapprovng it. The same difference prevails among the republicans both in and out of Congress: and, if among the federalists men may be found who will support the General throughout, so, among the friends of the President, and among the admirers of Gen. J. are to be seen those loudest in condemnation of this particu-

lar transaction. The present state of this question presents a spectacle calculated to excite the wonder and even the admiration of amount nearly to one hundred thousand dollar Europeans. It shews that, in this country, at least, attachment to party yields to the paramount claims of humanity, of justice, and of law; and that, however great is the respect, the confidence, the gratitude, entertained for any man, all those feelings are made to give place to did influence of the banks, they could not ele the higher feeling of duty. It shews, also, that here, at least, there is a real beneficent Poor degraded bank-ridden Kenresponsibility, on the part even of the nighest of the public functionaries; and that those charged with the public authat those charged with the public authority, whatever may be their rank, are really answerable for its proper exer-bound and brutified by the influence of the cise, to the people, from whom it is banks and the mania of speculation. derived, and for whose benefit it is held.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Democratic Press, lated Washington, Jan. 20th, 1819.

"The debate on Gen. Jackson's conduct goes on in the House: Mr. Clay appeared to day in the strongest, most eloquent and judicious speech he ever delivered, or ever will deliver, I have no doubt. It seldom occurs to one man to make such an appearance twice. The occasion was a great one. It belitties Hasting's trial, great as the question then was, in its character and consequences, in which Mr. Sheridan acquired so much remown. Mr. Clay seemed fully impressed with the dignity of his subject, and the great occasion and merit of the citizen whose conduct was involved in the question. He maintained the line of sound discretion with inconceivable success, not one word escaped him of light character. He dealt little in rhetorical ornament. His views of the principles of constitutional and conclusively enforced. He attained to the highest attributes of a Congressional orator. He held his audience in wrapt attention, but their ears were not more delighted than their feelings were elevated, their minds enlightened, and their understandings convinced. I declare I felt thankful to a kind Providence to be allowed to hear such an address, on such an occasion. I need not now add, Mr. C. spoke in disapprobation of Gen. Jackson's conduct.

"The veil ought to be rent, that illustrious military merit has thrown over the excesses and the errors of General Jackson. It is done, rely upon it. The debate has already effected this, in this atmosphere at least. The majority of the military committee deserve much for their report. It is to such men as Jackson we are to look for the establishment of bad precedents, and to no end have we a constitution if a military committee deserve much for their report. It is to such men as Jackson we are to look for the establishment of bad precedents, and to no end have we a constitution if a military commander cen violate it, and receive the hozannas of an applauding country, and the thanks of a House of

"Everlasting honors are due to Col. Johnson, and the members who united in the remonstrance against a report unfavorable to the reputation of Gen. Jackson. The memory of that illustrious commander can never be lost, while gratitude and hope exist in our country. And it will always be remembered that Col. Johnson dared to support the reputation of the Republic, and to do honor to the services which have blessed our country. Could we have some emblem of this worthy member, we would bind it upon our hearts."

From the National Intelligencer.

MILITARY ROADS. A report from the Secretary of Wa on this subject, was transmitted to Con gress on Thursday last. This report discloses the progress made in all the roads which have been commenced under the authority of the war department. "Of the road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, our readers are already apprized of the progress, by publications in the newspapers.

"Of the road from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, to Madisonville, alluded to in a debate in the house of re- dirks or large knives, which they took presentatives the other day, fifty miles have been completed, by the troops, on the lower part of the road, making maabout forty miles have been made south manner, many bridges and causeways The most laborious part of the road, it is added, has been completed, and done

ee this instance of the integrity of Mr. the rapids of the Miami of the lake, has of letters, which were found near the spot progressed as far as Eight Mile Creek, The Senate adjourned at an early that is, within eight miles of the rapids hour, a quorum not being present for making in all a distince of seventy miles business, owing, it is supposed, to the Of this road, the report of the commandbeing eighty feet wide, the low places The gallery of the House was filled on it being all causewayed, and bridges large bundles of bank notes from Washcauseways on it exceed sixty, and the the envelope remaining untouched. bridges are of considerable length; that on which the troops are now employed being 450 feet in length, constructed of

which have been commenced.

#### SPECIE.

There have recently been two very able an interesting reports made on this subject in cogress—one of them in the senate, by the con mittee of finance, on the expediency of probbiting by law the exportation of specie—an the other in the House of Representatives by a committee appointed to examine and repo on the laws regulating foreign and domest oins. They shew the futility of making la o prevent the exportation of specie, and d precate in strong terms, a resort to such an ex edient. The committee in the senate, and secretary of the treasury, who gave them his news on the subject, seem to think, that the exportation of specie in the India trade is a considerable cause of our embarrassments; but the committee of the other house have com batted this opinion with success, and consider the great multiplication of banks and paper currency as the principal source of our difficu ies. They all agree, that a balance of trad against us, and an excessive paper currency, are the great evils of the day; and that the oneffectual remedies are, the practice of in ly effectual remedies are, the plant dustry and economy, so as to make our exports, equal our imports, and a rigorous exac ion of specie payments from the banks. I'h latter measure is indeed the one, which it is and public opinion will tolerate the banks i suspending specie payments, they will ador that course, and persist in it, to the ruin of the rates oppressively on the banks, by mak them in some degree collectors of specie fo the exporters; & to obviate this inconvenier n some measure, but not in the hope of reta ng specie in the country, under the existin shall be raised above the intrinsic value of or oin, compared with that of other countries, other words, that it shall be alloyed more he mint; with which the banks will sup hemselves, and the merchants, instead rawing it from them, will then collect foreig coins for exportation.

#### UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

ounty, in which there are to be ten profes ors, embracing in their several departments an nmense range of literary and scientific stu lies. The proceeds of the "literary fund' appropriated to the use of this institution, to gether with the primary schools, academies and colleges, located in all parts of the stat The bill introduced into our ov egislature, during the late session, would if ad passed, have established a literary fund for this state more ample and efficient than th of Virginia. A glorious opportunity was of fered our legislators, to immortalize themselve and confer inestimable and everlasting benefit on their country. But, no! palsied by the sor tucky! what is to become of you? every other state, we find the legislature occu pied with grand & efficient projects for the en

> NEW-YORK, FER. 2. MAIL ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock the Southern Mail was robbed, about one mile this side of Bridgetown, and about 19 miles from this city.

Three men with masks, suddenly presented themselves in the road, and called out to the driver to stop, which he complied with on their presenting pistols. They then cut one of the traces from the carriage, robbed the passengers of a gold watch and some small change; and opening the mail, took out | sell. The question was put upon the a number of letters, and filled a pair of three gentlemen no minated, and decided saddle-bags (knapsacks) which they in favor of the first named, by a large prought with them.

We understand that Mr. Henry Cohen, scribed 1000l. towards defraying the exa passenger in the mail coach, had about penses of Mr. Hobhouse's election. thirty-three thousand dollars in his possession at the time, which he prudently slipped down under foot, and which was not discovered by the robbers. This mo-Philadelphia, and deposited yesterday in the Manhattan bank by Mr. Cohen.

It is not yet ascertained how many, or

could not be discovered.

It is believed that these robbers have valuable part of the mail.

One of the robbers was a stout man, nel jacket, the bottom of which was tuck- give us a different opinion.' ed under his pantaloons, and of a mean appearance; the third one, who kept the driver in awe with a pistol, could not be discerned. They observed to the pasany one, their object being money.

They were armed with pistols and They were armed with pistols and dirks or large knives, which they took pains to exhibit, in order to keep the passengers in constant dread. Their civility, for robbers, was considered remarka- Birkbeck's letters from thence, lately publishble-for had they made a thorough search ed in England, giving an account of that terri-of the passengers and the coach, they tory. Their circulation has been very geneof the passengers and the coach, they would have obtained an immense sum of been cleared by their sale.

sion, that they will be apprehended.

n the best manner.

\*\*Postscript.—Since the above was put We understand that the negotiation for the cession of the The military way on the north west-in type, Mr. Marsh, the postmaster of Firidas has been resumed.—Washington Cit y Paper.

where the robbery took place. The letters found are nearly all open, and are principally from the city of Washington and Richmond in Virginia. What general interest that prevailed to hear ing general says it is an excellent one, is very singular, however, is this fact, that among the letters found, were two at an early hour, as well as the avenues built where necessary. The number of ington, which were entire, the seals of

This is another proof of the bungling manner in which these raw hands have gone through their business.

The masks used on the occasion were "These are the only military roads made of raw sheep skin, one of which was found with the letters.

Numerous parties started early yesterday morning in pursuit of the robbers; and to use the language of a gentleman from Rahway, "Jersey was all in arms."

New-York, Feb. 1. Robbery of the Mail .- 1000 dollars reward. This morning, about 3 o'clock, between Bridgetown and Elizabeth town, (N. J.) the United States Mail Coach, was stopped by three armed men, masked, who, after cutting the traces, opened the Coach door and robbed the pasengers of their watches, money &c .- they then cut open the mail, and after taking from it such packages as they thought proper, and putting them in a saddle-bag, made off. One of the robbers spoke broken English, but whether affectedly or not cannot be told. It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain what part of the mail has been taken. All reasonable harges, with the above reward, will be paid for the detection of these Villains.
THEODORUS BAILEY.

Post-Office, N. Y. City, Feb. 1, 1819.

WASHINGTON, FEB'r. 6. THE MAIL ROBBERS CAUGHT. Copy of a letter from the Postmaster of the City of New York, to the Postmaster General.

New-York City, 3d February, 1819. DEAR SIR-I have the pleasure to inorm you that two of the mail robbers mentioned in my letter of yesterday, their names Maurie and Bertrand, both Frenchmen,) were this morning apprehended by two of our police officers, and are now under examination before our city police magistrates. They found ipon them, secreted in their clothes, about one thousand dollars; the search not yet completed. The third robber is also a Frenchman, of the name of Doctor Henrie, who, it is believed, is making his way for Philadelphia. There can be no doubt but that these are the vilains who perpetrated the robbery.

Very respectfully and sincerely, yours, THEODORUS BAILEY. R. J. Meigs, Esq. Postmaster General.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New-York, Wednesday, 1 o'clock. Two men were arrested in the upper part of the city, and brought to the poice office at 12 o'clock, where they are ow under examination. A note from Col. Christian, the magistrate, to Gen. Bailey, says, " they are no doubt the dentical persons;" about 1000 dollars are already found upon them. One of them is a stout, tall man; the other writes his name "Ih. Maurie." Part of he money found is identified to have been taken.

The name of the tall man is Bertrand,

or Bertram, an Italian. 1050 dollars are found upon them: among which 4 notes of 100 dollars each; from a southern correspondent to Messrs. W. W. and T. L. Chester, in this city.

They were taken in Cherry-street, this forenoon, by Messrs. Curtis and Bogart, city marshals.—Nat. Int.

From the New York Evening Post. From our file of late English papers, ve percieve a numerous meeting of the electors of Westminster was held on the 17th November, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to select a suitable candidate to represent that city in parliament, in the place of the late respected Sir Samuel Romily. Sir Francis Burdett was called to the chair. Three candidates were proposed, viz .- Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Cobbett, and Lord John Rus-

majority. Sir Francis Burdett has sub-

Extract of a letter from London. "I called on Mr. Hobhouse to day, to give me some information that may ney was sent on by one of the banks in be useful to E. and picked up from him some literary news, the chief of which is, that Lord Byron is about to publish two poems, one on the story of Don Juan, of what particular description of letters dramatic. Hobhouse himself up to the were taken. Sixty-one single letters from elbows in the election for Westminster, New Orleans are missing, and all those of which he feels sufficiently confident, from Philadelphia, except those on which is nevertheless writing a book on the rethe postage was paid are gone. These volutions of Italy, between 1794 and 1814, being in a bundle by themselves, escaped. for which he will have fine materials By their dialect, two of the robbers are from his connexions there. His Notes foreigners. Their countenance, of course, to Lord Byron are the best work I have ever seen on Italy, especially in what relates to its recent literature. He is a not been successful in obtaining the most little, short fellow, extremely lively, eloquent in conversation, and talks very volubly and very well. I should not think naving on a dark great coat, and dark him violent, as a party man, from what pantaloons; another had on a white flan- he says to me to day, though his notes

EROM A WASHINGTON PAPER.

Late accounts from England, received in this city, state that numbers of Englishmen, be discerned. They observed to the passengers, that they did not intend to hurt to come out to Birkbeck's Illinois settlement, next spring; amongst whom some are said to be very wealthy: an individual is named who ral, and nearly 800 pounds are said to have

We also learn that Cobbett's friends have Mr. Cohen is of opinion, from their been sounding the British ministry prepare-tory to his return to England; but their determination had not been made known.

### Law of Kentucky.

AN ACT
To alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.
Approved February 2, 1819.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the lists of taxable property in this commonwealth, shall be taken in the manner and form hereinafter pres-

cribed.

§ 2. The county court of every county, shall, at their March, April or May terms, in the year one thousand eight every year thereafter, appoint one or more fit persons to receive and take in all lists of taxable property in their respective counties; and said court shall have power and authority to make reappointments, whenever it shall become necessary. Each commissioner so appointed shall continue in office for the he begins to execute the duties of his office, take the following oath or affirmation, before the clerk of the county court of his county, who is hereby authe case may be) that I will, to the best of my skill and ability, diligently and faithfully execute the duties of a commissioner for taking in lists of taxable property, without favor, affection, or partiality: So help me God." A certificate of which oath shall be preserved by the said clerk.

6 3. The court of each county in which

more than one commissioner shall be appointed, shall lay off their county into districts, and assign and allot a commissioner to each district. Every commissioner appointed under and by virtue of this act, shall, immediately after be shall have taken the oath of office as before prescribed, commence and proceed wit all practicable dispatch, throughout his county or district, (as the case may be) and call on every person therein, subject to taxation, or having property in his or her possession or care, on whic any tax may be then imposed by law, for a written list thereof; which list being distinctly read over by the commissioner to the person delivering the same, he or she shall make oath or affirmation that such list contains a true, full and complete account of all persons and every species of property belonging to, or in his or her possession or care, subject to taxation, on the tenth day of March then next preceding; and that no contract, change or removal of property whatsoever, hath been entered into, or any other method devised, practised or used in order to evade the payment of taxes, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief; which oath or affirmation the commissioner is empowered and required to administer. In case any person shall be absent from his or her place of residence, at the time the commissioner calls to receive his or her list of taxable property, the commissioner may, by written notice left at said person's place of residence, with some white member of his or her family above the age of twelve years, require the attendance of such absent person, with his or her list of taxable property, at some convenient time and place within the district of such list to the county court of his county, on the United States; and shall also make commissioner; and in case of his or her or before the first day of March after the oath to the prime cost of said merchanfailing to attend at such time and place, the commissioner shall proceed in like manner as is hereinafter directed in cas-book; and when such list shall be given es of refusal to give in lists when called in to the county court, they shall, from on; and the court shall determine, from their own knowledge, or from the best all the circumstances of the case, wheth-information they can obtain, ascertain, er the person so failing to attend shall annex and fix to said list the value of the be subject to the fine and triple tax im-

and shall give judgment accordingly. § 4. Be it further enacted, That if any list of taxable property given into a commissioner, contains land, or a town lot or ble property was not owing to his or her lots, not in the actual occupancy of the person giving in such list, nor situated in the county in which he resides, and said land or town lot or lots shall be improved, it shall be the duty of each and law now in force in relation to taking in every person giving in such list, to state therein the number of the lot or lots. and the town in which they are situated, and also make out in such list as correct a description as may be, of the nature and kind of the improvements on said

land or lot or lots. § 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioner after he shall have collected and taken in the lists of taxable property in his county or district, (as the case may be) to make out, in the form now prescribed by law, an alphabetical book therefrom of all persons and property subject to taxation; and each and every commissioner shall, from his own view, knowledge, or the best information he can obtain, affix and add to each and every list, of taxable property given in to him, the value of the property contained in such list, and return the said alphabetical book so made out, together with the original lists of taxable property given in to him, to the clerk of the county court of the county in which he was appointed, on or before the first day of September in each year. Each county court clerk shall make out two alphabetical books of all persons and property subject to taxation, as returned to him by the commissioner or commissioners; one o which he shall transmit to the auditor of public accounts, by the first day of November in each year; the other he shall deliver to the sheriff or collector of the county, as soon as may be after he shall have executed bond for the collection of the revenue tax, and take a receipt therefor; which receipt the said clerk shall forward to the auditor of public accounts,

by the first day of April thereafter. § 6. Be it further enacted, That every such clerk shall carefully preserve in his office the alphabetical book or books,

every one requiring to see them.

67. Be it further enacted. That each and every commissioner shall, when he returns to the clerk the alphabetical list as before required to be returned by him, report to the court in writing the names of all persons who shall have omitted to give in a list of their taxable property, or shall have given in a false and fraudulent or imperfect list. And in case any person or persons stall have wholly refused or neglected to give in hundred and nineteen, and in each and a list of his or her taxable property, the commissioner, from his own knowledge or the best informstion he can get, shall report in writing the articles of taxable property belonging to such delinquent or delinquents, and shall add thereto the value thereof, according to his knowledge and the best information he can obtain in relation thereto; which value || in time of peace, working on highways, term of ten months; and shall, before may be used by the county court as prima facie evidence of the value of the article of taxable property contained in such written report of the commissioner.

thorized to administer the same: "I, clerk of each county court with whom § 8. Be it further enacted, That the A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as any such report is filed, shall forthwith issue a summons against each and every such delinquent, requiring him or her to appear at the next succeeding term of said court; and on the return of such summons executed, the court shall as soon as may be, proceed to hear and determine the same, and give judgment or a fine and triple tax, as directed by law, and determine the value whereon to fix the triple tax. The court, by the report of the commissioner, oath of the party, or other competent evidence, may proceed to ascertain the articles of taxable property belonging to such delinquent or delinquents, and the value thereof.

§ 9. Be it further enacted, That for preventing frauds and impositions on the commissioners, any person having knowledge of any false, fraudulent or imperfect list, or of any person who shall have ailed to give in his or her list of taxable property to the proper commissioner, shall give information thereof to the county court, and thereupon the same | er taxes; and shall account for and pay mode of proceeding shall be had as is the same to the treasury, in the same directed in case of information given by

commissioner.

§ 10. Be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be known at any time, in any year, to the sheriff or collector of the revenue, that any person has failed in any preceding year to give in his or her ist of taxable property, such sheriff or collector shall forthwith report such deinquent to the court of his county, which shall in the manner before prescribed. proceed to inflict the fine and triple tax is in other cases reported by the commissioner. No sheriff, commissioner, or individual, shall be liable for costs in any case reported by them. In cases reported by the sheriff, or an individual, the court shall proceed to ascertain the articles of taxable property belonging to such delinquent or delinquents, and the value thereof, by the oath of the party, or such other competent evidence as may be in its power. Any person who shall have failed to give in a list of his or her taxable property to the proper commissioner, may, nevertheless, give in such said commissioner shall have made return as aforesaid of his alphabetical and shall also make oath to the prime posed on those refusing to give in lists, such cases the person so failing shall be subject to a fine and triple tax, unless he shall satisfy the court that his or herfailure to give in his or her list of taxaneglect or indisposition to give in such list to the commissioner; and in no case shall any person be exempt from the fine and taiple tax imposed by this act, or any lists of taxable property as required by this act, or for having given in a faise, fraudulent or imperfect list, unless he or she shall deliver to said court a full and fair list of his or her taxable property, in the manner herein before presbribed.

§ 11. Be it further enacted, That the county court of each county, at each term throughout the year, shall have power to impose the fine and triple tax | the same manner as other delinquents unin any case brought properly before

them. § 12. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every commissioner appointed under this law, to a fit person in the bounds of each militia take, in the year 1819, and in every year company, to receive and take in lists of ened policy had marked the proceedings that Mr. S. is gone on to endeavor to thereafter, an accurate account in his taxable property, and all laws which come of our legislature: in this particular, book of every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, in his and the same are hereby repealed. county or district, (as the case may be) for the purpose of enabling the legislature of this commonwealth to apportion ts representation; and shall also report in his book a separate list of the number of all the free white males above the age of twenty-one years, who may reside within the bounds of each town within his district.

case any commissioner appointed under this act shall fail to return his alphabetical list of taxable property as before required, within the time herein before lescribed, it shall notwithstanding be the duty of the clerk to receive the same when returned, and as soon thereafter as practicable transmit a certified copy of such list to the auditor of public accounts, and deliver a similar copy to the sheriff or collector, and take his receipt therefor: Provided, nevertheless, that such commissioner shall be subject to be aned the sum of one hundred dollars, for of the value thereof. ailing to make his return by the time herein before prescribed; which fine person aggrieved by the valuation of a wild projects. We hope that the peo-

make it appear to the court that such failure was produced by circumstances not within his control. And it shall be respectively, to prosecute all delinquents this act, shall go towards lessening the county levy.

§ 14. The county court of each county shall allow to each commissioner the sum of six shillings for every day he shall make satisfactory proof to the court, to have been faithfully engaged in the execution of the duties appertaining to the office of commissioner; and each and every such commissioner shall be exempt from fine for not doing militia duty and serving as jurors, for the term for which he shall have been appointed .-And the clerk shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law

for similar services. § 15. Be it further enacted, That it hall be the duty of the county courts respectively, to cause to be certified to the sheriff or collect r, and the auditor, true copies of all lists of taxable property, with the respective values, which shall have been given in to the said courts; of which the sheriff shall be bound ex officio to take notice. And the sheriffor collector shall proceed to collect the tax from each and every person, copies of vhose lists shall have been so certified to him, according to the per centum fixed by law, and shall account for the same o the treasury, in the same manner, and at the same time he accounts for the reenue of his county. The clerk shall certify forthwith to the sheriff or collector, and also to the auditor of public ac counts, the list and value of taxable property of any individual triple taxed by orler of court, and that the same was triple taxed. And the sheriff shall proceed to collect three times the per centum fixed on the value, in the same manner as othmanner, and under the same rules and

§ 16. The lands of non-residents shall be listed, the value thereof ascertained and fixed, and proceedings had in relation

regulations as the other revenue from his

hereto as now prescribed by law. § 17. Be it further enacted, That so much of an act approved on the thirtyfirst day of January, 1814, entitled " an act to amend the several laws establishing a permanent revenue," as requires every person giving into a commissioner his or her list of taxable property, to add thereto the value of the property contain ed in such list, shall be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, however that each and every person owning, holding or possessing a wholesale or retail store or stores, shall list the same for taxation, and shall add thereto the whole amount of the value of all the merchandize procured and purchased by him or her for the year next preceding, at the prime cost thereof, excepting thereout goods wares and merchandize manufactured in dize manufactured in the United States cost of said merchandize, to the best of his recollection, knowledge and belief.

§ 18. The clerks of the county courts respectively, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every failure of duty which they are required to perform by this act. Every commissioner appointed under this act, shall give in to the county court of his county, at their first term after he shall have returned to the clerk the lists of taxable proper ty taken in by him, a list of his taxable property, and make oath to the correctless thereof, in like manner as other persons giving in lists are required to do ;which list, after the court shall have added and affixed the value of the property contained therein, shall be inserted in the alphabetical book returned by said commissioner as before required; and every commissioner, for failing to give in a list of his taxable property as before requir ed, or for giving a false, fraudulent or imperfect list, shall be subject to be fined and triple taxed, and proceeded against in

der this act. § 19. Be it further enacted, That so much of all laws as require the county courts in this commonwealth to appoin within the purview of this act, shall be

§ 20. Be it further enacted, That no justice of the peace shall be appointed a states, by which the interests of learning, estimated at \$2 50 cents. Besides what commissioner under the provisions of this

§ 21. The county courts of each county shall certify to the auditor of public ac counts the amount allowed to each commissioner, and also the sum to which each clerk shall be entitled for services ren § 13. Be it further enacted, That in dered under this act; and the auditor shall issue his warrant on the treasurer for the same.

§ 22. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary for a commission er to view or examine any property listed for taxation, but each person giving in a list as aforesaid shall answer on oath, if required, (which oath the commissioner is authorized to administer) all questions put by said commissioner as to the desqualities of the property listed for taxaion, to enable the commissioner to judge

§ 23. Be it further enacted, That any

and original lists of taxable property re- | may be recovered by motion in the name | commissioner, shall be allowed an appeal | ple of Kentucky at large, true to them | amend their constitution as to render turned to him by the commissioner or of the commonwealth of Kentucky, in from such valuation to the county court commissioners as before required; and the county court of the county in which appointing the commissioner, at their they shall be open to the inspection of he was appointed, on ten days previous next term after such valuation is returned notice given; which court shall enter to the clerk of such court; whereupon judgment for such fine against such de- the said court may, upon hearing testimo linquent commissioner, unless he shall ry, or from their own knowledge, correc such valuation, if it is proper so to do.

§ 24. Be it further enacted, That no thing in this act contained shall be so conthe duty of the attornies for the counties strued as to affect or repeal any of the provisions of an act of assembly entitled under this act; and all fines imposed by "an act for encouraging the importation of goods by the port of New Orleans, approved February 3d, 1817.

### KENTUCKY GAZETTE

LEXINGTON .:: ::: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19

FATAL DUEL!

By the following extracts, it will be seen with deep regret that a most distinguished and invaluable citizen of Virginia has fallen in a desperate duel. Wo know nothing of his adversary, except that we have understood him to be a respectable young man, and a distant relative of General Mason. The unfortunate conflict originated from a controversy between the General and Mr. Mercer of Congress.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED Washington City, Feb. 5.
Gen. Armistead T. Mason is now in town; he has again challenged M.CAR-TY, who has accepted. They were to fight this evening at 5 o'clock, in this district, with muskets loaded with buc shot, at 10 feet. Shot could not be obtained; and it is postponed till tomorrow morning."

ANOTHER EXTRACT, DATED Washington City, Feb. 6. "This morning, at 10 o'clock, Gen. Mason fell in a duel with M Carty, whom ne challenged on yesterday! The Genwas wounded, but not mortally; the contents of General Mason's musket having been interrupted by striking the muskeell

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in George town, D. C. to a relative of the late General

of his adversary."

Mason, dated Feb. 6. "It is with the most sincere feelings of regret I inform you that our worthy and excellent friend, Gen. A. T. MASON. has just fallen in a duel with Mr. John M.Carty! They fought, I understand with muskets. This is an event which will be deplored by all who had the pleaure of his acquaintance, and involves not only domestic calamity, but a public loss. I sincerely condole with you or he occasion, knowing the affectionate

intimacy which subsisted between you." The frequent daring robberies com mitted upon the mail, have induced Mr. TALBOT to offer a resolution in Congress, authorising the Postmaster Gene ral to employ an armed guard for the protection of the United States' mail on such routes as require it. Such a meas ure has undoubtedly become necessary; and we trust it will be adopted. The multiplication of robberies on the high way is truly alarming, rendering the lers liable to imminent peril.

The debate on the Seminole War. still continued in congress at the latest dates. We have received Col. Johnson's speech, which we shall lay before accordingly reported a bill to that effect. our readers next week. It contains, in Joseph Lancaster has delivered two our judgment some convincing arguments in support of the measures of

sembly of Kentucky, may be seen on parations for a dinner in honor of Gen. the first page of the Gazette. Very few of them are of general importance; and favorable to the interest, or honorable to the character, of the state. The law to change the mode of taking lists of taxable property; the one to amend and United States, with the understanding continue the charter of the Bank of Kenwill probably prove, as far as they go, tives, from Pennsylvania, has left Wash of public utility. We sincerely wish we suffer much on a comparison with the governments of some of our sister about 45,000 acres; its average price is science, and internal improvement have been patronized, with a public spirit and at private sale, at two dollars an acre wisdom worthy of the character of free The Tammany Society of New-York republics. To the injudicious selection have passed certain resolutions approve of directors of the numerous local banks which pervade our state, to represent | ier of the Muskingum Bank, who was its interests in the assembly, may be as- overtaken at Louisville and returned to and violence of most of the proceedings of this winter. Our's was indeed a Bank bank. It was found that he had chargbe surprized at their wretched conduct.

The senator and representatives from Fayette, and a few other gentlemen from cription, situation, improvements and other quarters, deserve well of their constituents. They made great exertions to stem the general current of infatuation and madness, and defeated one or two

selves, will hereafter bestow their pubic trusts on men of correct princi ples and pure views, and that they wil make it a point to exclude every man who is a bank officer or director from the legislature. The few good members, who ought to be re-elected to the assembly. will cheerfully, we have no doubt, resign their stations in bank, for the sake of es tablishing a sound general principle.-When the interests of banks form so reat a part of the subjects of legislation, it does appear to us that gentlemen, free from their immediate influence, should alone be elected to the legislature. This will ensure, in some degree, the adoption of measures with a single eye to the welfare of the community.

The most intelligent and respectable part of those who disapprove the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, ound their disapprobation on a supposed violation of the laws and constitution of the United States. We have never been able to comprehend the force of this objection. These men certainly could not be under the protection of the laws or constitution of the United States, since they were taken and executed without our territorial limits, even admitting that our laws would extend to ch a case occurring within our juris ction. They had offended against no aw of the country, and of course were not obnoxious to any punishment on that account. They were taken as pub ic enemies, and as such were sub ject to the law of war. If any law was violated in their execution, it was the law of nations and the law of war and, no law of this country, excepso far as the law of nations is adopted and forms a part of the municipal law eral died in a few minutes. M'Carty of the land. By the law of war we had an undoubted right to inflict on the enemy the same treatment which we re ceived from him, and it cannot be ques ioned but that the commanding gene ral was the proper person to administer this chastisement .- Eastern Argus

#### GAZETTE SUMMARY. Col. Johnson has made motions in

ongress to establish a military academy on the western waters, and to establish a school of practice for the artillery in the vicinity of Washington City. Lowndes has successfully moved to amend the rules of the house, so as to require all appropriations for carrying treaties into effect to be made in bills distinct from general apppropriation bills Besides the members already mentioned in this paper as having taken part in the debate on the Seminole war in Congres Mr. Talmadge, Mr. P. P. Barbour, Mr Sawyer, Mr. Strother, Mr. Walker, Mr. Rhea, Gen. Harrison, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Anderson, Col. Johnson and Mr. Poin dexter have spoke in support of Gen. Jackson's conduct, and Mr. Storrs, Mr Mercer, Mr. Colston, Mr. Lowndes, and others in opposition to it. Mr. Mercer offered a resolution, which was adopted. calling for certain papers, the object of which was, he said, to show that Ameri ca was the aggressor in the Seminole persons as well as the money of travel- war. Mr. Talbot has made a report in the U. States Senate, against the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of specie. On motion of Mr. Eppes, the military committee were instructed to report a bill to regulate the compensation to the army for fatigue duty; they discourses in Washington on his system of education, and a resolution to admit him to a seat in the hall has been offered in the house of representatives.

At a meeting of the citizens of Wash-A list of the acts of the late general as- ington for the purpose of making pre-JACKSON, two friends of the General in formed the meeting, through the mayor, that he declined any attentions which twenty rounds of blank cartridges. those few are not, upon the whole, very they might intend to bestow upon him at al attendance will be expected from the memthis time, and thanked them for their contemplated civilities

Lyce C. Former has been appointed.

By order of Capt. Thos. Monks, WM. H. HOLMES, Act. 1st serg't.

JAMES C. FISHER has been appointed President firo. tem. of the Bank of the it is said, that he is to resign at the first general meeting of the directors. GEO. tucky, and that giving, for two years, WILLIAMS has resigned his office of dithe bonus of the Farmers' and Mechan- rector in that institution. Mr. Sergeant, ics' Bank to the Transylvania University, a member of the house of representaington City for Philadelphia. It was reported that the executive anxiously that more liberality and a more enlight- wish the present directors to resign, and facilitate this object. The quantity of land sold at the Dec

sales in Missouri, is said to amount to has been disposed of at the pulic sales. a large quantity has been entered

ing of Gen. Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war. Mr. MARPLE, the cashcribed the contracted nature, the folly, Zanesville, where he is now at large, has given security for any deficiency that may be discovered in the funds of the Legislature; and being so, we need not of the bank, sufficient, it is supposed, to have not already paid their subscriptions, of the bank, sufficient, it is supposed, to cover all deficiencies. Counterfeit 10 dollar notes have lately been discovered to be in circulation on the Bank of Illinois, at Shawanoetown, which have been ply to the Committee altered from one dollar-easily discov-

> The Corvette John Adams has sailed from New York, with sealed orders. To the disgrace of Maryland, the bill so to Keeper.

lews eligible to office, has been rejectd by the legislature. The duke of Wellington has been honored by the emperor with the title of field marshal of Russia, and dined in one of the empefor's military coats with him! Some young men of Hamburg, who had enrolled themselves in the South American service, have been arrested at the nstance of the Spanish minister there. Others succeeded in getting to sea beore the arrest could be made. United states bank stock was at 914 in New York, on the 27th ult. Sam. D. Ingham is appointed marshal of the castern Pennsylvania district, in place of John Smith, resigned. The treaty lately made with Great Pritain, has received the sanction of the Senate, and will be found in his paper. The house of representatives were in conclave on the 26th January, relative to Indian affairs. An American officer named English is said lately to have embraced the Mahometan religion at Constantinople. It is expected that JOHN C. SPENCER will be chosen in New York a senator in congress, in place of Rufus King. Mr. LIVERMORE, from the committee on Post offices and Post roads in Congress, has reported a bill authorising the Post Master General to contract, as in other cases, for carrying the Mail in Steamboats between New Orleans and Louisville, Ky. which was twice read and committed.

ELI SHORTRIDGE Esq. of Mount Sterling, has been appointed Circuit Judge of the 11th District, in the room of B. MILLS, who has been appointed to this Detreet; and WM. WARREN, Esq. of Scott County, in the place of S. M. NOEL, rejected, but declines accepting.

MARRIED. In Frankfort, Mr. Thomas Duckham, Merhant, to Miss Martha C. Drake. In the same place, Dr. George Call, of Rus-

THOMAS HICKET, ESQ. will deliver an oration t the court-house, on the 22d inst. at 11

sellville, to Miss LUCINDA LEE, of Franklin.

### SALES By Shreve & Combs.

On Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, at the AUCTION ROOMS OF SHREVE & COMBS, WILL BE SOLD,

PROAD CLOTHS and Coatings, of various colours Blue Plains and Cotton Cassimeres Florentine Vestings and London Pins Cotton Cambrics and Leno Muslins Damask Table Cloths and Diapers Red Bandannas and Silk Handkershiefs Worsted Hose and Beaver Gloves

Silk I wist and Patent Thread Silk and Cotton Shawls Fashionable Ribbons, assorted Cassimere Shawls, various colors.

A variety of HARDWARE, SADDLERT &c. 16 Doz. best GOAT-SKIN MOROCCO.

AND AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M. A collection of

# BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF Scott's Family Bible, with Notes &c. Conversations on Chemistry Johnson's Reports, Hardin's Reports Laws of Kentucky, Hughes's Reports Hutchinson's Xenophon—(Greek) Sallust Delphina, Howard's vocabulary (Greek) Neilson's Greek Exercises, Longinus do. Niles's Register, Port Folio, Quarterly Review Dallas's Reports, and many other useful and entertaining works in French and English.

Also a small assortment of

Watches & Jewelry. SHREVE & COMBS. Auct. & Com. Merchts.

# University.

THE Citizens of Lexington are invited to attend at the Chapel of Transylvania University, on Monday the 22d instant, where an ORATION will be delivered by brother J. L. MAXWELL, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Union Philosophical Society. February 19.—1t

# Attention!

THE members of the Lexington Light Infantry are requested to meet at the apper market house, on Monday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped with

February 19-1t

# Attention Artillery!

THE members of the Lexington Light Ar-tillery Company will parade on Monday tillery Company will parade on Monday the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the arsenal. A salute in honor of Gen. WASHINGTON'S birth will be fired at 5 in the morning. By order of Capt. Leslie Combs,

ASA WILGUS, 1st sergt. February 19, 1819-1t\*

# Taken Up

BY Thomas Longan living in Fayette County, near Bethel Meeting House one Black Mare Colt, supposed to be three years old next spring, about 14½ hands high—has a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock, but the brand is not perceivable, appraised to \$20; this 11th day of December, 1818. Copy, attest,

JAS. WOOD, J. P.

# Wood for Sale.

WE would seil about three hundred Cords of excellent, eas med WOOD and all its of excellent easoned WOOD, and deliver it, if required, any where in town. We have also on hand, 2 or 3000 bushels of BRAN, SHORTS, and SHIP STUFF, which will be sold very low.

JOHN & THO. P. HART. January 8, 1819-tf

# Lexington Athenæum.

are requested to pay the same to either of the undersigned, who are the Committee of Arrangement; and those who wish to become subscribers to the institution, will please apthe Committee.

JOHN D. CLIFFORD, Committee

JAMES W. PALMER,

HAVE just received their fall supply, con sisting of London superfine and common oths and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duffil Blankets; Flannels, Coatings, Sattinetts, Stockingnett, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Swandown and Toilinett Vesting Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambrick Shirtings; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Diapers Pelisse Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings Bombazetts, Salsbury Flannels, Domestic Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo Shawls; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Merino nett Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and common Morocco Shoes, black and colored Prunelle ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred

3 qr. casks 4th proof Cogniac Brandy 2 do. do. L. P. Madeira Wine. Lex. Dec. 25, 1818-tf

TOBACCO. THE subscribers wish to purchase about 200 HOGSHEADS OF Prime Tobacco, For which the highest price will be given. GEO. TROTTER & SON.

HARD-WARE, To the amount of about \$10,000, well se lected, for sale on a credit of 12 months

at a low advance, by
J. P. SCHATZELL, Main street, Lexington Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co. (In the Corner House near the Public Square formerly occupied by W. Essex)

AVE on hand, a large assortment of MERChANDIZE, consisting of all the vari-DRY GOODS LINE, GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE.

Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, All of which will be sold on the best terms Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S. HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retailor whole sale, an assortment of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

BROAD CLOTHS, | NEGRO CLOTHS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, HARD-WARE, CASSINETS, SATTINETS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c. KERSEYS, cription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 18, 1818-if Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the

above three times. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received, and are o pening a choice collection of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Which they will dispose of at their usual low TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

N. B. GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7. T. T. & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Elegant Carpeting. Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings. Which they offer at a very reduced price.



C. B. M'ELWEE, CABINET MAKER,

AS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Rankin, where he solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by employing GOOD WORKMEN on WELL SEASONED TIMBER.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business, In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, war-ranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAR. MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-tf

October 9, 1818,-tf

ALMANACS. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, At the Kentucky Gazette Office, Lexington,

JUST received from NEW YORK, a well

GOODS to the amount of \$8,000, lately purchased there on the best terms; the whole or any part of them will be exchanged for crop tobac-

of a good quality at the market prices. Ap-oly to G. WOODWARD, Main Street.

THE subscribers have just opened an ele-gant and complete assortment of

the stock consists, are Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad

bury flannels Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown, plain and twilled bombazetts

Steam loom and cambrick shirtings Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every description of fancy articles
An extensive variety of black and colored morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and

verpool ware. GEO. TROTTER & SON.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington on the 14th day of January 1819, the following ordinances passed the first reading.

BE IT ORDAINED by the BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Town of Lexington that any person (except in cases of fire) shall remove or cause to be removed any one of the public Ladders or Firehooks from the market houses on Water street or either of them, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars to be recovered and appropriated agreeably to the acts of Assembly and ordinances now in force.

And be it further ordained, that the laws now in force respecting the opening the markets by clerks thereof at a certain hour be and are

Watch and Clock Making.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has employed a first rate Watch Maker, recently from London, who is able from many years experience in that metropolis and other cities in Europe, to repair in the most faithful manner, all kinds of Repeating, Musical, Horizontal; Patent Lever, Duplex, and Plain WATCHES, and all kinds of CLOCKS. He is confident from the experience of the workman, to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands. All orders will be executed with promptness.

Also—Watch Maker's Tools and Materials

At the Sign of the Ledger, Main Street, HAVE FOR SALE,

HOUSE CARPENTERS' BOOK of PRICES,

Lexington, Jan. 22-3t.

Fresh Garden Seeds NEW imported from Philadelphia, former-ly sold at W. MENTELLE'S store and now at Mr. HENRY I. I. ROBERT'S Con-ised to publish the laws of the United States

Rich Mantle Clocks ENRY FLETCHER, corner of Main street and Jordan's Row, has just received an as fortment of MANTLE CLOCKS, which in

point of elegance are superior to any thing of the kind ever imported into this country, they run two weeks without winding, and are war ranted correct time keepers. Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819—3t.

Manufacturing Company are hereby no tified that an Election will be held at their Paper Mill on the 2d Monday in February next for a President and two Directors for the ensuing year ending on the 2d Monday in February 1820.

ry. ALSO, Any person willing to contract for Building in that town, proposals will be received by Mr. RICHD, FLOWER —
Inquire of the printer.

Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819—3t\*.

FOR SALE.

adjoining Mortonsville-There is several fin prings on this place; about 120 acres unde Two or three good Workmen will find first rate fence, seventeen or eighteen hund constant employ and liberal wages, by applying red yards of said fence is stone, the balance in good repair. About ninety acres is now to cultivate, and about thirty in Pastures of the first quality; a comfortable hued Log dwel-ling House; an elegant stone Kitchen; stone Spring House, and other convenient buildings. There are several Water Mills convenient he Kentucky river 31 miles distant, and sev eral other conveniencies too tedious to men The title is indisputable, and the pay ments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

> For Sale a Valuable Farm. YING on Shannon's run, South Elkhorn, eight miles west of Lexington, containing 239 acres, 3 qrs. and 22 poles. This place is well watered, well timbered, and calculated to make two small farms: about 80 acres cleared; a comfortable Dwelling House, and convenient out-houses, Orchard, and Meadows. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber,

> > Jan. 1, 1819-tf

TOBACCO WANTED. By the President of the Unit- State of Kentucky. ed States.

WHEREAS, byan act of Congress, pass on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled an act making provision for the establishmen Missouri," the Prresident of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to

be offered for sale Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President o the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the teritory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in

said territory, viz:
On the first Monday in January next for the

Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive, and fract'l. in range 19 township 53
48 to 52 and 2 fract'l township 53 48 to 52 21, 22, 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25 48 to 50 On the first Monday in May next, for the

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 56 53 to 56 14 & 13 excepting the lands which have been, or may 14 & 15

October Circuit Court, 1818.

Ann C. Hughes, Robt. Hughes, James Hughes e, reserved by law, for the support of schools nd for other purpooses.

Each sale shall continue as long as may b accessary to offer the lands for sale, and no onger, and the lands shall be offered in regu-

lar numerical order. Given nnder my hand, at the City of Wash ington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May next, and send their bills to the General Land office for pay-

August 7-38 By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri." the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be of fered for sale

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, Feb ruary and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty town ships shall be offered at each sale, comme ing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding

At the Seat of Justice of howard County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in Sep tember and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty ownships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly the centre as the situation of the surveys w admit, and the second immediately east of th first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purpo

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissiser of the General Land Office

will insert the above once a week till Apri next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for JOHN GARDINER,

Chief Clerk, General Land Office. May 22, 1818-45t

By Authority.

By the President of the United States THEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other ourposes," the President of the United States s authorised to cause the lands acquired by the aid Treaty to be offered for sale when survey-

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposed (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows, viz. At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March

next, for the sale of Township numbered 12 in ranges 18 19 20 17 & 18 10 11 12

10 11 12 13 [14 15 16 17 18 19 10 11 16 17 18

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of Fownships numbered 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20 in 17 18 19 20 [range 4]

17 18 17 Managers with the most flattering hope, that they will be enabled to announce, in a very few weeks, the commencement of the drawing. At Cahaba on the first Monday in May next,

Township numbered 12 in ranges 9 10 7 8 9 10 11 alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, a 7 8 9 10 11 the infirm, and to the most efficient means 10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be re served by law for the use of schools or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township nd range, and continue three weeks, and no

Given under my hand at the city of Wash ington, the 24th of November, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

for the sale of

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the ove once a week until the 1st of May next.

Bills of Exchange,

On Pittsburgh will a Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington.
E. SALOMON, Cashier

objects which forcibly, and will not in vain, appeal to the hearts and the heads of an intelligent and charitable community. The Mana ers confidently rely upon these considers ons, and on the number of prizes compare

ANDREW M'CALLA, THOMAS JANUARY, STEPHEN CHIPLEY, MANAGERS. B. GAINES, STERLING ALLEN, Lexington, Ky. Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "Kentucky Gazette."

REMOVAL.

MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct.

William Bridges, Complainant, IN CHANCERY

William Hays's heirs, Def'dts.

William Hays's heirs, Def'dts.

William Hays's heirs, Def'dts.

William Hays's heirs, Def'dts.

William Hays, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Hays, Boon Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Lyon William Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Lyon Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Lyon Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Lyon Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Lyon Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Lyon Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Lyon Hays, Daniel Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Lyon Hays, Daniel Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Daniel Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Daniel Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Greenup Hays, Daniel Hays, Book Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Book Hays, Daniel Hays, Book Hays, Boo

Isaac Vanbibber and Elizabeth his wife, lat Elizabeth Hays, Joshua Dodson and Susanna

nis wife, late Susannah Hays, Lewis Jones and Delinda his wife, late Delinda Hays, heirs at law of William Hays, deceased, are not inha-

itants of this commonwealth, and they having

failed to enter their appearance herein agreably to law and the rules of this court—it

therefore ordered by the court, that unless they shall appear here on or before the first

day of our next April Term, and file their an swer to the complainant's bill, plea or demur rer, that the same shall be taken for confessed

gainst them; and that a copy of this order be userted in some duly authorized newspaper

of Kentucky, for two months successively, ac

GREENUP COUNTY, SCT.

Patsey Hughes and Elizabeth Hughes, heirs and legal representatives of James Hughes

and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and legal re

presentatives of Thomas Shore, dec'd. and George Johnson, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore and Mary Louise

Shore, heirs and legal representatives of The

mas Shore, dec'd. not having entered their ap pearance herein agreeably to law, and the

rules of this court-and it appearing to the

satisfaction of the court that they are not in-nabitants of this commonwealth—Therefore

on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here or or before the first day of the next term, and

answer the complainants' bill, or that on fail ure thereof, the same will be taken for confes

ed against them. And that a copy of this o

der be forthwith inserted in some authorize

newspaper of this state for two calendar

months successively. A copy—teste, George Bartley, D. C. G. C. C.

OF KENTUCKY.)

THE FIRST CLASS

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

SCHEME.

,, of 10,000 ,, of 5,000 ,,

1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000

5 ,, of 1,000 ,, is 5,000 12 ,, of 500 ,, is 6,000 15 ,, of 100 ,, is 1,500

STATIONARY PRIZES.

first drawn numbers on the sixth and

to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.

And the § 10,000 prize, as designated for the first drawn number on the ninth day's drawing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valued at 7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are

from 1501 to 1650 inclusive.
All prizes payable in 90 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction

All prizes not demanded within one year af-

ay's drawing. A list of each day's drawing

ill be published, and sent to the different post flices in the neighborhood of which ticket

ay have been sold.

ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE,

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.

50 Whole Tickets, halves, and quarters, to b

" of 5,000

of 1,000 of 500 of 100

had of Thomas January, who is the Chairmand Treasurer for the Managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant

ospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acqu ring fortunes without incurring much risk, the

Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and

affording them permanent comfort and relief, will cordially unite with the Managers in the

promotion of the speedy success of this Lot tery. The completion of the Hospital Building

already in progress; and its preparation to the early reception of the suffering victims of misfortune and disease in the state at large, ar

with the blanks, rendering the chances of ob

taining the former unusually great, for a ver-rapid sale of the tickets.

ter the completion of the drawing, will be con-

sidered as donations to the Institution.

Two Hundred Numbers will constitute

First drawn No. will be entitled to

is 20,000 is 15,000

is 1,500 is 32,500

January 15, 1819-8w

688 Prizes.

December 18, 1818-8t\*

dec'd. complainants-

State of Kentucky:

OCTOBER TERM, 1818.

KANE, Taylor, respectfully acquaint his friends and the public, that he have removed from Cheapside to Main street, with in one door of the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, where all orders with which they favor him shall be executed in the most elegant and ashionable style, and with punctuality.

N. B.-A few first rate workmen wanted. Lexington, Jan. 15-7t

State of Kentucky. MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct. OCTOBER TERM, 1818. Randall Walker, Complainant,

John Jouitt and Defendants.

John Jouitt and Defendants.

Smith Payne, Defendants. torney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant, Smith Payne, is not an inhabitant of this common wealth, and he having failed to enter his ap pearance herein agreeably to law and the rule of this court—it is therefore ordered by the court, that unless the said defendant, Smith A Copy. Teste,
ROBT. C. PICKETT, d.c.m.c.c. Payne, shall enter his appearance herein on of before the first day of our next April Term and file his answer to the complainant's bill plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized

newspaper of Kentucky, for two months successively, according to law.

A copy. Teste, ROBT. C. PICKETT, d.c.m. December 18, 1818-8t\*

State of Kentucky.

Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore MONTGOMERY CIRCUIT, Sct. OCTOBER TERM, 1818. Duval Trimble, Complainant, IN CHANCERY John Henderson, &c. Def'dants.

HIS day came the complainant by his torney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Charles Atkins, son and heir at law of Thomas Atkins, ceased, and Nancy Davis, late Nancy Atkins late widow and relict of Thomas Atkins, and the unknown heirs of James Hines, James Gray, Joseph Turner, and Nathaniel Logan eceased, are not inhabitants of this comme ppearance agreeably to law and the rules of his court—it is therefore ordered by the court, hat unless they shall appear here on or before he first day of our next April Term, and file neir answer to the complainant's bill, plea or emurrer, that the same shall be taken for con fessed against them; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper of Kentucky, for two months suc essively, according to law. (BY AUTHORITYOF THE LEGISLATURE

A Copy. Teste,
ROBT. C. PICKETT, d.c.m.c December 18, 1818-8t\*

United States of America, Seventh Circuit Court, sct. Kentucky District.

November Term, 1818. Alexander Cranston & Co.—compts.

against John P. Schatzell, &c .- defts. IN CHANCERY.

JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been ivested with power and authority to receive 2,000 Tickets, at \$50 each, is \$100,000 NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE. nd collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of

First one Blanks,
First S00 Blanks,
First S00 Blanks,
First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing,
First ", ", on the 6th day's ", 5,000
First ", ", on the 8th day's ", 1,000
First ", ", on the 9th day's ", 10,000
First ", ", on the 9th day's ", 10,000
First ", ", on the 10th day's drawing,
after 100 tickets are drawn, will be entitled to the Grand Stationary Prize of \$20,000
The \$1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth,

The \$1,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth,
and seventh days' drawings, to be each payard and seventh days' drawings and seventh days' drawings to be each payard and seven settlement. J. P. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819.-tf J. P. SCHATZELL.

The \$ 5000 prizes, which will be awarded The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louis-ville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Or-leans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80 ickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to 1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Phi ladelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle are requested to insert the above advertise ment three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

> Notice is hereby given, 100 all whom it may concern, that application will be made to the Woodford County ourt, on the first Monday in April next, for the establishment of a TOWN at Mortonsville on Tanner's creek, in said county, state of JEREMIAH MORTON.
> December 18, 1818-eow6t\*

Hope Powder Mills, One mile west af Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

AVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose or nanufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the

SPENCER COOPER & CO. Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States

nd will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Garden Seeds, &c. QUANTITY OF FRESH SEEDS, con

A sisting of Cucumber, Lettice, Parsley, Onions, Beets, Parsnips, Cabbage, Turnips, Peas, Beans, Musmellon, Cantelopes, Palma Chrsiti, Blue-Grass, Flax-Seed, &c. may be nad at JOHN STICKNEY'S STORE,

Jan. 29, 1819-4t

Found, ON the 15th of January, at my farm, six miles from Lezington, a man's SADDLE und BRIDLE, MARTINGALE, BLANKET nd SURCINGLE. The owner can have them by proving property and paying char ISAAC ROMAN.

Blank Checks.

UST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette; CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks

May 29-tf

January 22, 1819.—

LAST NOTICE.

HE subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, to make immediate payment of their dues. It being unreasonable and impracticable to send a half dozen times to gentlemen whose accounts amount only to a few dollars, and indeed inconvenient to apply even once personally to all, it is earnestly hoped hat no further delay will take place in the settlement of debts due to us: otherwise, it will be indispensably necessary to resort to efficient legal measures for their collection.

JNO. NORVELL.

Lexington, Dec 11, 1818-6t

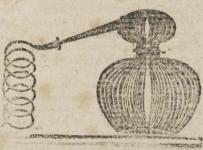
Lexington Coffee House, Sign of the Indian Queen, Lexington, K.

LANPHEAR & CARTER AVE fitted up the above spacious and convenient premises, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. A part of it is separate, and exclusively appropriated to families. The STABLE is one of the best in the state.

L. & C. pledge their best endeavors to afford every comfort and luxury to be had in the western country.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-ta

\* The editors of the Aurora, Philadelphia; Baltimore Patriot, Richmond Enquirer; South-ern Patriot, Charleston; Clarion, Nashville, and Argus, Frankfort, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week, for four weeks, and forward their accounts for settlement as above.



Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of dif ferent sizes, and of the best quality, which e will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to

rnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at he shortest notice. He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS. STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

For Sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 4015 3 acres each, being parts of Gen'l Clark's surveys on the Ohio,

below the mouth of Tennessee. The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the surey of 36,962 acres.

rey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 11,50 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a strait line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived directfrom Gen. Clark; the deeds on record in the Office of the Court

the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

Jan. 1, 1819-tf-[ch.T.E.B.&Co.] BANK BOOKS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO. EEP constantly on hand, BANK BOOKS, of all descriptions, ruled according to the pattern used in the Bank of Kentucky; which may be had at various prices. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

BOOK-BINDING & STA. TIONERY BUSINESS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO. DESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Journal, next door to the former stand of William Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where they will keep a constant

Blank Books, Stationery and

School Books, For Sale. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public. ic offices and banks with Blank Books ruled n the neatest manner, and with much more acility than they could otherwise do. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

M'Quie's Tobacco.

HAVING been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured by us, has frequently been sold under our name, thereby tending to the injury of the reputation of our own manufacture—We, therefore, in justice to ourselves bearby make it fore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it known that we have resolved effectually to known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our interest) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and caudid companies is will be found. a fair and candid comparison, it will be found equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States.

J. & W. M. QUIE. May 26, 1818—[Jan.1, 1819—tf] FARMERS' & MECHANICS' BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DIVIDEND after the rate of ten per cent.
per annum, on all stock paid for, according to the conditions prescribed by the law chartering the institution, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on application at the Bank, on or after the 5th inst. The calculation of interest will take date from the day of the election of President and Directors on all payments made private. and Directors, on all payments made prior to that time, and on subsequent payments, from the day on which they were made inclusive. By order of the President and Directors.

M. T. SCOTT, Cashr.

January 8-4t

TAKEN UP

Y SAMUEL H. CRAIG, Jessamine County on Barkley's Mill Road, a Sorrel Horse, blazed face, his near hind foot white, about 15 hands one inch high, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder with S. S. apraised to

RICHARD LAFON. January 22, 1819 .- 3t\*.

January 8, 1819-313

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC For 1819, By the Groce, Dozen or single one. assorted invoice of Merchandize, consist-

SPRING & SUMMER

New & Cheap Goods, OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE

MERCHANDIZE, A large assortment of DELF-WARE, which they will sell at their usual reduced prices, for cash. A few of the articles of which

cloths do do do do pelisse do Spotted ratinets, casimeres, flannels and Salis-

Rose and point blankets Irish linens and sheetings

Boots for gentlemen Together with an entire assortment of Li-

hereby repealed and that purchases and sales be permitted at any time in the market house A Copy. Attest. H. B. SMITH, Cilc. Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819.—3t.

HENRY FLETCHER

Dec. 18, 1818-if Keiser & Coghlan.

AND RULES FOR MEASURING AND VALUING ALL THEIR DIFFERENT KINDS OF WORK.

fectionary Shop.

January 22, 1819—3t

ELECTION. THE Shareholders in the Fayette Pape

WM. S DALLAM, Clk. Lexington, Jan. 22, 1819—3t.

Brick Moulding. ANY person wishing to contract for the moulding and burning of Brick may hear of employment for an entire season. The place the job is to be undertaken is in the new Town of Albion, in the Illinoise Territo-

A N elegant small FARM, containing 150. acres of first rate Land, lying in Woodford county, Ky. six miles south of Versailles, and

living on the premises.

SYDNOR D. HANKS. January 22, 1819-3t\*

Likewise, a PLANTATION WAGGON for